Annual Report 2007–2008

First Nations Forestry Program

in partnership with First Nations

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

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First Nations Forestry Program

Annual Report 2007–2008

A Joint Initiative Between

Natural Resources Canada
and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

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2007–2008
program highlights

- 147 community-based partnership projects were funded in forest management, forest-based business development, skills development and access to forest resources.
- The First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) contributed $3.6 million toward total project funding, totalling $10.8 million in cash and in-kind support.
- FNFP provided funding for regional-scale projects, including the multi-year Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership-New Brunswick Initiative and the First Nations Natural Resources Youth Employment Program in Ontario.
- FNFP participated in seven major outreach events across Canada, including the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO) 14th National Conference, which took place in Kamloops, British Columbia, from October 22 to 25, 2007.
- FNFP funded a Trends in Aboriginal Forestry research project to analyze developments in Aboriginal Forestry.
- A visioning exercise, involving First Nations forestry practitioners across Canada, was initiated with the objective of defining a shared vision of First Nations forestry and collective priorities to guide the program's future direction.

Chapter 1

The 2007–2008 year in review

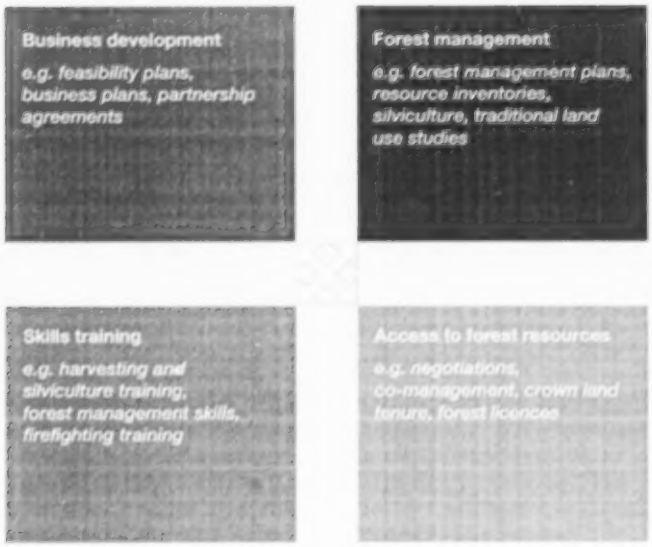
Introduction

The First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) is the federal government's principal capacity-building program for First Nations forestry. Jointly funded by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), the FNFP supports research, outreach activities and capacity-building partnership projects that enhance First Nations' ability to manage forest resources and participate in economic opportunities both on- and off-reserve.

FNFP business lines

The FNFP assists First Nations to increase their participation in the forest sector by providing funding in four major interrelated business lines as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1. FNFP business lines


Business development
e.g. feasibility plans, business plans, partnership agreements
Forest management
e.g. forest management plans, resource inventories, silviculture, traditional land use studies
Skills training
e.g. harvesting and silviculture training, forest management skills, firefighting training
Access to forest resources
e.g. negotiations, co-management, crown land tenure, forest licences

Forest management activities

The majority of First Nations are at the beginning stages of forest management capacity building. The FNFP provides funding for developing tools and initiatives that increase forest management capacity: forest management plans, forest inventory assessments, traditional land-use studies, on-reserve forest management initiatives including silviculture, and forest stand improvement activities. Two examples of forest management activity projects from 2007–2008 include the Haida Tribal Society's Forestry Monitoring Program (British Columbia) and Goodfish Lake's Reforestation Program (Alberta).

Business development

Many First Nations are also seeking greater participation in, and benefits from, the forestry sector through forest-based business opportunities on- and off-reserve. FNFP provides funding support for forest-based business feasibility studies, market analyses and business planning. Two business development project examples for 2007–2008 include the Chawathil Sawmill Analysis, Design and Business Plan (British Columbia) and the Coast Forest Management Limited's Alternative Energy Solutions Feasibility Study (British Columbia).

Skills training

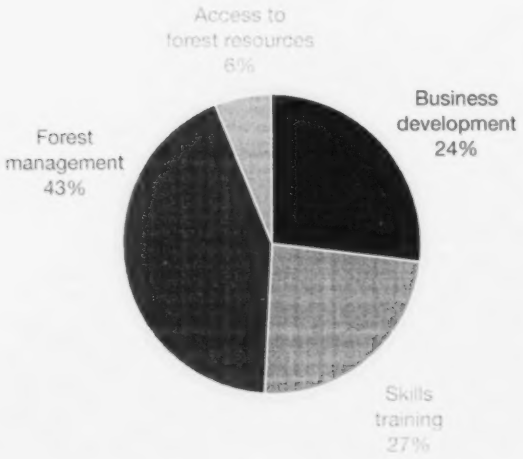
A significant gap still exists between First Nations and other Canadians in terms of employment and income. Forestry and logging remain an important source of employment and income for First Nations, relative to the overall Canadian labour force. To enhance First Nations employment in the forest sector, many First Nations require skills training in stand tending, harvesting, forest mapping, forest inventory and sawmill operations. The FNFP helps fund these forest sector-specific training activities. Two examples of skills training projects for 2007–2008 are the Meadow Lake Tribal Council's School to Work program (Saskatchewan) and Berens River First Nations' Square Timber House project (Manitoba).

Access to forest resources

FNFP supports First Nations to increase their access to forest resources by providing funding to enable background research for provincial forest licence applications and forest tenure mapping. Two examples of access to forest resources projects in 2007–2008 are the Katzie Communities' Forest Acquisition Initiative (British Columbia) and Pic Mobert's Access to Forest Operations Strategy (Ontario).

In 2007–2008, 254 submissions were received for FNFP funding. 208 were considered eligible for funding but only 147 were approved, resulting in an approval rate of 71 percent. There were 61 qualified but unfunded projects, due to limited available budgets. Funding by business line is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. FNFP project funding by business line, 2007–2008



Program budget for the year in review

In 2007–2008, the budget was $5 million,[1] with the funding breakdown as shown in Table 1.

FNFP contribution funds are allocated primarily to First Nations forestry-related projects at the community level. Operating funds partly support First Nations participation in program management and advocacy and education in First Nations forestry.

[1] In addition, the Mountain Pine Beetle Program – First Nations Element delivered in British Columbia received funding of $2.2 million in support of projects mitigating the mountain pine beetle epidemic on First Nations reserves. In British Columbia, decisions on the allocation of these funds rest with the FNFP Management Board. Therefore, the total budget for First Nations forestry in 2007–08 was $7.2 million.

Table 1. FNFP budget, 2007–2008

FNFP budget	NRCan	INAC	Total
		($ millions)	
Contributions	1.000	2.875	3.875
Operating	0.750	0.375	1.125
Total	**1.750**	**3.250**	**5.000**

FNFP contribution funds are allocated to projects that support First Nations participation in forestry predominantly at the community level. Contribution funds also support First Nations participation in regional- and national-scale projects.

Operating funds include salaries and support for First Nations participation in program management and for First Nations forestry research and advocacy. This funding includes the program's comprehensive bilingual outreach and communications initiatives.

The regional allocation of contribution funds is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Allocation of FNFP contribution funds by province and territory, 2007–2008

Province/territory*	Contributions ($ thousands)
BC	792.8
AB	372.2
SK	360.5
MB	275.3
ON	663.8
QC	531.9
NB	199.5
NL	40.3
NS	153.3
PE	10.3
NT	90.8
YT	98.2
FNFP headquarters	286.1
Total	**3875.0**

*The program does not operate in Nunavut.

Community participation

The FNFP funded 147 projects and worked with 136 First Nations communities, organizations or businesses in 2007–2008. Of these, 19 projects were for a First Nations community, tribal council, organization or business receiving FNFP support for the first time.

Table 3 tabulates the level of participation by First Nations proponents by province and territory.

Table 3. Level of community participation by province and territory, 2007–2008

Province/territory	Communities, tribal councils, organizations and businesses	
	Total	New*
BC	29	6
AB	13	1
SK	15	1
MB	13	3
ON	28	3
QC	20	0
NB	6	0
NS	1	0
PE	1	1
NL	1	0
NT	4	2
YT	2	1
FNFP headquarters	3	1
Total	**136**	**19**

*New communities are First Nations communities that had not received FNFP project funding until the 2007–2008 fiscal year.

Funding from First Nations and partners

FNFP contribution expenditures for projects in 2007–2008 totalled $3.6 million. Projects receiving FNFP funding must have additional financial support from participating First Nations. Many projects also receive funding from other sources such as the forest industry, provincial and territorial governments, and other federal agencies. The majority of FNFP funding is exceeded by cash and in-kind support from First Nations proponents and partners. In 2007–2008, the total value of projects was $10.8 million. Figure 3 shows funding sources for FNFP projects.

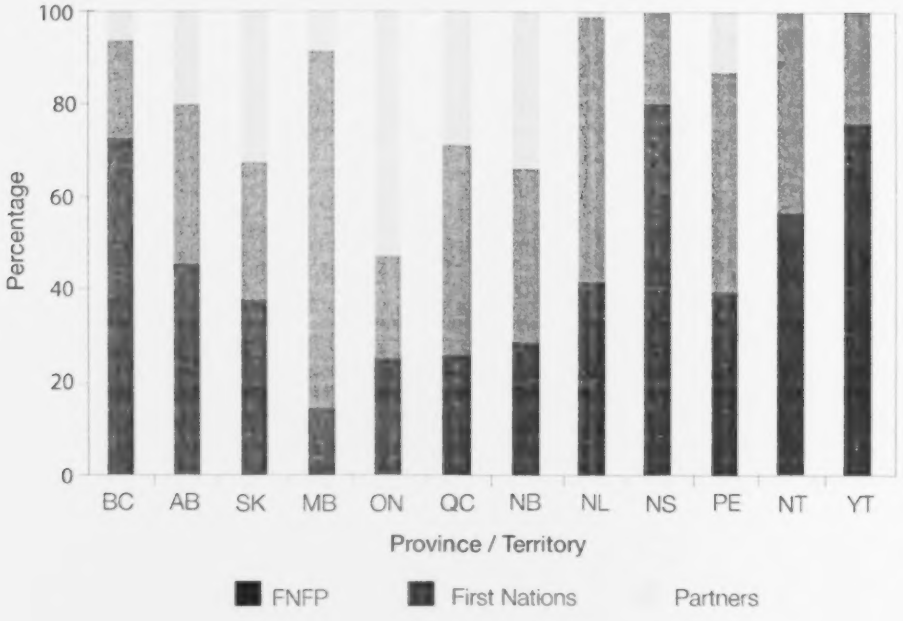
The level of funding contributed to projects by First Nations and their partners varied across regions. In New Brunswick, for example, funding from project partners included $1 million per year for the regional-scale Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership initiative, making their funding from project partners higher than any other Atlantic province at 33 percent. In Ontario, First Nations and partners contributed 74 percent of total project costs. In Yukon, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador, proponents have yet to develop funding partnerships. Figure 4 shows the breakdown of funding sources by province and territory.

Figure 3. Project funding by source of funds, 2007–2008

FNFP contribution funds		First Nations			Partners*		
		Cash	In-kind	Total	Cash	In-kind	Total
All projects	$3,609,220	$2,508,741	$1,738,789	$4,247,530	$2,267,394	$710,105	$2,977,498
Total	33%			39%			27%

* Private sector and federal, provincial and territorial governments

Figure 4. Project funding by source of funds, by province and territory, 2007–2008



First Nations forestry research

FNFP research studies in 2007–2008 focused on strategic planning and sector trends to inform replacement programming directions for the current FNFP.

A national vision for First Nations forestry

To provide strategic advice on future options and directions, the program's National Council and Provincial-Territorial Management Committees (PTMCs) across the country have engaged in a visioning exercise on First Nations forestry.

The objective of this exercise was to solicit views and develop consensus among First Nations forest practitioners on where First Nations forestry could or should be in 10 years, what opportunities exist for forest-based communities, and what will be the measures of success to indicate when the vision has been realized.

The initial draft report of the visioning exercise was tabled with the National Council in winter 2008. An abridged summary will be prepared for public distribution. The visioning exercise is a critical input to inform future forestry programming that will update or replace the FNFP.

Trends in Aboriginal forestry

Over the past several decades, substantial change has occurred in Aboriginal forest-based communities across Canada. For First Nations, the forest land base has grown considerably as a result of land claims, treaty land entitlements and additions to reserves. There has also been a significant increase in the number of First Nations negotiating and managing provincial crown land tenures, and in the availability and skill levels of Aboriginal youth participating in the sector. These developments have contributed to a considerable increase in First Nations participation in all aspects of Canadian forestry, ranging from management of forest lands to employment in all subsectors of the industry, to growing business ownership.

At the same time, the Canadian forest sector is undergoing unprecedented transformative change, precipitated by offshore competition, global economic cycles, wildfire and forest pests such as the mountain pine beetle epidemic. These factors are driving a major restructuring and downsizing of the industry and a rethinking of forest management policy and practice. For forest-dependent communities, their resilience and sustainability will depend on their ability to adjust to these challenges.

Accordingly, the First Nations Forestry Program in 2007–2008 launched a baseline study to gain a more detailed perspective on Aboriginal involvement in the forest sector and on the evolving linkages between Aboriginal forest-based communities, provincial/territorial governments and the forest industry. The study will provide a snapshot of important trends in three areas: Aboriginal participation in the forest sector; emerging forest-based opportunities for Aboriginal communities; and trends in Aboriginal capacity in forestry. It will be both qualitative and quantitative, and be based on existing statistical information. The study will also recommend indicators to track trends in the state of Aboriginal forestry over time.

FNFP communications and outreach

Communications and outreach activities in 2007–2008 focused on increasing visibility of the program with federal, provincial and First Nations policy and decision makers, as well as with First Nations forest practitioners and their industry project partners.

A) Outreach – events

In 2007–2008, FNFP participated in seven major events across Canada to showcase program projects and best practices. The events took place in Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, reaching a broad spectrum of forest sector participants.

One such event was the 14th annual conference of the Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO), which was held October 22 to 25, 2007, in Kamloops, British Columbia. FNFP provided financial support for this national conference that offers participants the opportunity to gain practical knowledge about tools and strategies for economic development. FNFP organized a successful field excursion to introduce conference delegates to mining sites and forestry operations in the area. The event was co-hosted with the Kamloops Indian Band, NRCan's Minerals and Metals Sector, New Gold Inc., Tolko Industries and T'Kumlups Forestry Development Corporation.

The FNFP also supported and attended various events. For example, FNFP staff participated in and made a presentation at a federal-provincial workshop in Toronto entitled "Public Sector Support for Aboriginal Community Involvement in the Forest Sector" in October 2007. The intent of the workshop was to facilitate improved collaboration among federal departments and Ontario provincial ministries in the area of Aboriginal community capacity-building needs in forest resources management/sustainable development. The workshop was jointly arranged by the Ontario FNFP and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources staff, and it allowed participants to share information, identify capacity issues and needs and develop an action plan.

Youth focus

Funding from the FNFP has assisted the First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Sustainable Development Institute (FNQL-SDI) to offer training to First Nations youth and to develop tools including reference guides on Aboriginal forest harmonization and forest certification. Another FNFP project undertaken by the FNQL-SDI involved establishing criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management from a First Nations' perspective. Ongoing support from the FNQL-SDI and FNFP over the last four years has helped First Nations forest communities in Quebec and Labrador to realize their specific sustainable development goals.

B) Outreach – publications

A new national report, *A Quantitative Assessment of Aboriginal Involvement in the Canadian Forest Industry*, received funding support from the FNFP. The report chronicles a shift in attitudes and pratices, which is resulting in greater Aborigional participation in the sector. In addition, *The Forestry Chronicle*, a national forest sector journal, published five FNFP articles over the course of the fiscal year; two examples are "A 'Forestry Toolbox' For Quebec First Nations Communities" and "One-of-a-kind in Western Canada" (May–June 2007). Several FNFP projects were also featured in regional and national newsletters. Editions of the FNFP E-news e-publication were widely distributed electronically. They can be viewed at cfs-scf.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/subsite/fnfp.

Project audits

To ensure that FNFP expenditures comply with the objectives and terms and conditions of the program, four project recipients are audited annually in accordance with an approved risk audit methodology. In 2007–2008, four projects from the previous fiscal year were audited by independent auditors: N'Quatqua Logging Co. Ltd. (British Columbia), Nibinamik First Nation (Ontario), Miawpukek First Nation (Newfoundland and Labrador) and Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation (Saskatchewan).

The audit of these projects revealed general compliance with the terms of the contribution agreement, and some minor improvements were recommended. As a result of the audits, a number of process actions are being taken to improve tracking and itemizing of expenses by recipients.

Regional initiatives

In the 2007–2008 fiscal year, the FNFP encouraged a greater focus on regional-scale projects in the project mix. To be considered a regional-scale project, one or more of the following criteria had to be met:

- an opportunity-driven project with measurable outcomes;
- participation of at least two or three communities;
- fostering of partnerships that include government and industry; and
- meaningful First Nations participation.

In 2007–2008, the FNFP provided $97,275 in funding for the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership-New Brunswick Initiative. It is a major training and job placement partnership involving Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, the province, the New Brunswick forest industry, and First Nations and other Aborigional groups. The initiative is valued at $4 million over five years, including the FNFP multi-year funding commitment of $270,000. By April 2008, over 400 workers had received training, resulting in approximately 250 full-time seasonal and permanent job placements in the New Brunswick forest sector.

FNFP also provided funding and technical assistance to First Nations to help develop regional initiatives in other provinces, including the following:

- ***The First Nations Natural Resources Youth Employment Program in Ontario***. This program is a partnership involving 28 First Nations communities, industry and the provincial government that provides First Nations youth with an opportunity to gain experience in forestry and other natural resource sectors. The initiative provides First Nations youth with summer employment, as well as training and certification relevant to the forestry and natural resource sectors. The program's completion rate was over 90 percent, with more than 94 percent of the participants returning to school.
- ***The Aboriginal Forest Industries Council project in British Columbia***. The FNFP provided assistance to help create a successful Aboriginal Forestry "Enterprise Roadmap." This project will develop a comprehensive business outlook document that will outline realistic, long-term growth opportunities for First Nations forest businesses in British Columbia. The template will incorporate market trends in the forest industry as well as current First Nations capacity in British Columbia.

Mountain Pine Beetle Program – First Nations element

British Columbia and Alberta are experiencing a devastating mountain pine beetle outbreak. The epidemic is causing widespread lodgepole pine mortality, putting the forest industry at risk and threatening the stability and long-term economic well-being of First Nations communities.

NRCan's Mountain Pine Beetle Program (MPBP) has taken measures to mitigate the impact of the beetle in First Nations communities, focusing on forest rehabilitation on reserve lands in the infected zone. Eligible recipients are First Nations bands and tribal councils with forest lands impacted by the infestation.

In 2007–2008, the federal MPBP-First Nations element provided funding of $2.2 million for 50 projects involving 39 First Nations bands/organizations. The projects focused on mountain pine beetle control treatments (management strategies, ground surveys, treatment prescriptions, fall and burn) and post-beetle management activities and treatments, sush as site preparation, seedling acquisition, planting and forest fuel management.

Forty-three of the 50 funded projects included completion of forest fuel management activities to mitigate risks from wildfires and protect community core areas. These activities involved the identification of treatment areas and the development and implementation of fuel plans. Implementation of plans involved treatments such as thinning, pruning, fuel reduction and removal, planting and the creation of fire and fuel breaks. Of the total funding expended in 2007–2008, $2 million supported these forest fuel management activities in protecting First Nations communities. The forest fuel management plans that were developed are consistent with the principles identified under the *FireSmart: Protecting Your Community from Wildfire* manual.

Looking ahead

Since its inception in 1996, the FNFP has served as a valued partnership platform for advancing First Nations capacity in forest management and for assisting First Nations to access forest-based economic opportunities on- and off-reserve. Over the past 11 years, the FNFP has funded almost 2100 capacity-building projects in 300 First Nations communities, in partnership with First Nations, industry and provincial/territorial governments. Over this time, the FNFP has contributed over $45 million to partnership projects worth $167 million in total. The resulting increase in capacity is evidenced by First Nations receiving sustainable forest management certification for forest lands under their management, by First Nations assuming provincial forest management licences for large provincial forest tenures, and by First Nations businesses and workers contributing to Canada's forest sector.

While much has been achieved, much more remains to be done. In the next 10 years, forestry-based opportunities will remain a key source of wealth and well-being for many First Nations communities, precipitated by a growing First Nations-controlled land base, proximity to regional-scale opportunities, and a willing and able First Nations youth labour force. Partnership investments in capacity building will be key to optimizing this opportunity.

Chapter 2

First Nations Forestry Program success stories

Illustrating success . . .
A sampling of 2007–2008 FNFP projects

Yukon First Nations find a good fit with community-based log building program

In Yukon, the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP) funding helped support a training program that gave First Nations members the chance to learn log-home building construction skills within their own communities.

The training program was launched in 2007 through the Council of Yukon First Nations and ran for eight weeks at on-site training camps during the summer of 2008. The Tr'ondek Hwech'in, Carcross Tagish, and Champagne and Aishihik First Nations hosted the first three camps. They were chosen because each is accessible to several of the 14 First Nations in the territory.

The camps provided room and board for 12 to 15 trainees at a time. During their weeks in camp, trainees learned skills by building 16 x 20 metre (52.5 x 65.6 foot) log cabins. While the course followed building standards established by the International Log Builders' Association, its goal was to provide basic hands-on training. "Students weren't accredited professionals when they finished the course," says Tim Cant, project manager with the program, "but they had the basic skills to start working in the industry."

Tim, along with Council staff Ann Marie Swan, Gail Barnaby and Brenda Asp, spent the better part of 2007 and early 2008 preparing for the launch of the program, enlisting other partners and working out all the details. While the First Nations contributed the training dollars for the students, the FNFP provided funds for building materials, as well as additional funding for travel and accommodation.

Finding partnerships proved fruitful: the Council of Yukon First Nations' administration took the lead on the project and handled many of the administrative costs; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada backed the program with a capacity-building grant for two years; and the Yukon Department of Education supported it through Yukon College, which also contributed in kind by helping to develop the curriculum.

But finding partners was just the first step. There were campsites to be selected; trainers to be hired; on-site food and housing to be arranged; and student travel, accommodation and tool kits to be organized.

"We were very lucky to find three trainers with tremendous backgrounds," Tim says.

"Two worked with faculty members from Yukon College to develop the work plan and curriculum. The third trainer developed his own work plan and curriculum for his students."

"It was a huge endeavour," Tim continues, "but if you believe in something, you can do it. There are always challenges, but we all work together and try to help each other. The communities put more into it than they were being paid for because they saw the potential. So we had funding, people who wanted to learn and communities that were willing to support their students."

Everyone involved couldn't be happier with the way the program came together. "There were just so many good fits on this," says Tim. "We opened doors for the students and brought education to the community. We provided basic skills, with great trainers who we hoped would plant a seed – make the students realize they could build their

own homes, work for their community housing departments, or maybe even start their own businesses."

The program was created because people in the communities wanted the Elders to pass their log-building skills on to younger generations. The Elders have knowledge to share, but have lacked the resources to create a curriculum and run a course. "With a program in place," Tim says, "Elders could come in and contribute, or students could go and learn from them independently."

The other good fit Tim saw had to do with building materials. The students needed about 40 logs to build each cabin, and the logs had to be cut, hauled, peeled, prepared and delivered to the sites. The First Nations have a good relationship with the local lumber companies, and regular purchases for the program helped to build that relationship and contribute to the local economy.

For the first session, a call for proposals led to two local suppliers providing the logs. That had a number of positive effects. First, some of the logs came from trees killed by the Spruce bark beetle. The trees were salvageable, and harvesting them created room for healthy new growth in the local forest.

As well, the First Nations, through funding from the Yukon Indian People Training Trust and the Training Policy Committee, hired a couple of students to work with the lumber companies. "That turned out great," Tim says. "One of them worked out so well that the company hired him to finish out the season."

The first session of the program kicked off in November 2007. Several groups of about 10 trainees went through the prerequisite eight-day Industrial Safety Training course at Yukon College in Whitehorse. On-site training at the three camps began in February 2008.

There were 29 graduates from this first session. "We invited each community to send three people. When the deadline arrived, we had about 40 applicants. Most were in the 18-to-25 age bracket, and about 10 were between 40 and 50. Most of the trainees were men, but we had four or five women. All of the students were First Nations, and although we did have requests from non-Aboriginal students, we just didn't have space," says Tim.

There is a housing shortage in Yukon First Nations communities and a shortage of skilled construction workers. Tim is hopeful that some of the graduates will be hired as apprentices by log-home builders in the area. But the real goal of the program is to increase capacity in the First Nations communities. "We believe that the trainees will use what they've learned to get ahead," says Tim.

"I know that some communities have hired program graduates for their housing departments," Tim adds. "And that one of the communities is contracting a company to build log homes and would like to see graduates work for that company."

Handbook aims at "unplugging the development backlog" in Northern Ontario forests

The Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN) has a traditional claim to a band of forest that runs across Northern Ontario from Quebec to Manitoba. It is some of the last unallocated forest land in the province.

Opening any contested region to development involves consultations with First Nations. In the past, problems have arisen when consultations were not held or not properly handled.

The NAN decided that someone needed to lay down basic rules for acceptable consultations between government, industry and First Nations communities. In 2001, they created a working group and developed A Handbook on Consultation in Natural Resource Development.

The first edition of the handbook was published in English, Cree, Oji-Cree and Ojibway. It was well received by First Nations. Since 2001, a number of Supreme and Provincial Court decisions have changed the legal landscape, and NAN has responded by updating the handbook. Members of the NAN and other First Nations are hopeful that the new version of the handbook, which reflects current provincial and federal court decisions related to Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, will become a useful tool for all stakeholders, including federal and provincial governments.

The second edition was published only in English; however, in 2007, with support from the FNFP, the NAN began translating the third edition into Cree, Oji-Cree and Ojibway.

"The translation is a very important aspect of the project," says Terry Wilson, a forester who provides professional and technical assistance for the 49 communities that are home to the 45 000 people in the NAN.

"Many of the Elders don't speak English. They're the ones who are on the land. They see the impacts of forestry on their traplines. By translating this document, we can bring the Elders into the consultation process and have their concerns addressed. It gives them a means of getting involved and a way to keep informed."

"The handbook was the NAN's response to the need for a process that includes First Nations and other local communities in meaningful consultations," Terry explains. "We have often seen 'information sessions' about development plans for lands subject to First Nations land claims. These sessions are not necessarily held in First Nations communities, but they're subsequently passed off as community consultations. When it comes to community consultations, the province says it's a federal responsibility, the federal government says it has no jurisdiction over provincial crown lands, and the private sector says it's not their problem. Our handbook defines a process for consulting with Aboriginal communities that acknowledges both Aboriginal and Treaty Rights as confirmed by the courts and the 1982 Constitution Act. The goal is to unplug the backlog and get economic development going. Things like blockades and lawsuits are costly for all parties. If we take these consultations seriously, it will be cheaper and better for everyone."

"We'd like to see the handbook used by governments who are responsible for conducting community consultations," says Terry. "But it needs to be consistently promoted. I think it will take pressure from the communities for it to be used."

Meanwhile, demand for the handbook has been growing. "Requests for the new edition have been coming in," says Terry. The Office of the Deputy Minister at the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources has ordered copies, as have companies in the natural resources sector.

Fire prevention program protects communities and creates employment

In 2006, there were over 9000 wildfires in Canada. They destroyed millions of hectares of forested land and forced the evacuation of many communities. Over 60 percent of these fires were caused by human activity.

To help reduce the risk, the Alberta-based non-profit coalition Partners in Protection implemented the FireSmart program. Launched in the early 2000s, FireSmart helps individuals and communities work together to prevent loss, damage and injury from wildfires. As part of the program, The Home Owners FireSmart Manual was issued, which outlines the best methods of prevention, including clearing timber and other debris from fallen trees.

Since 2003, the FNFP has supported over 20 FireSmart projects in First Nations communities across western Canada. Two of these communities are Sucker Creek First Nation and Bigstone Cree Nation, both in Alberta.

Sucker Creek is located on the western shores of Lesser Slave Lake, 22 kilometres (km) east of High Prairie and about 350 km northwest of Edmonton. In 2005, the community used FNFP funds to complete the FireSmart Plan, which identifies high-risk areas for wildfires. Sucker Creek began a clean-up process to decrease fire risk and engaged an Aboriginal Junior Ranger crew to help conduct home-to-home evaluations.

In the summers of 2006 and 2007, crews were hired to clean up the remaining residential areas, create a fireguard around reserve boundaries and complete the prescribed burning.

Alvin Cardinal, Director of Human Resource Development for the Sucker Creek First Nation, says that the project not only made the community safer, it also created employment. Both years the FireSmart program ran, it provided work for 10 Sucker Creek members, as well as administration staff from the community.

The future of the FireSmart program in Sucker Creek calls for the employment of seven community members who will carry out the final stage. Activities such as cleaning up the remaining residential areas and completing the prescribed burning will ensure the future safety of the community.

Bigstone Cree Nation's FireSmart project took place in December 2007 and January 2008 on the Jean Baptiste Gambler 183 reserve, located 50 km north of Athabasca. Brush was cut, and the area was cleared to reduce fire hazards. The project created employment for 10 community members and equipment contractors and provided fire prevention education to local residents.

Darlene Gambler, Career Employment Counsellor at Bigstone Cree Nation Human Resource Development, explains that the program was run as a pilot. "The FNFP wanted to see if this would work, and if we succeeded then we would probably run the program again next winter."

The program did work, she says, in part because residents came to her office to find training and employment. So she had plenty of willing candidates for the FireSmart program.

Both Alvin and Darlene hope to secure further FNFP funding to keep the FireSmart program running in their communities. "In my eyes, I think it worked out to prevent forest fires," says Darlene. "And it increased employment." It was a win-win situation for all involved.

Certification earns new respect for First Nations forestry company

Located on the north shore of New Brunswick, the Eel Ground First Nation is home to a diverse Acadian forest. But in the past, the forest has suffered because of heavy cutting in the region.

For nearly two decades, the community has made a concerted effort to develop and protect the area's natural resources. Steve Ginnish, former Forestry Development Officer for Eel Ground, says that the community's goals are twofold: to promote economic growth and to preserve the forest's cultural, spiritual and historical value.

Steve has had a close hand in ensuring that the community continues to thrive. He was first brought on as a consultant in 1990, when the First Nation decided to implement a forest management plan under Eel Ground's forestry program. One of the program's primary objectives was to obtain certification that would prove to industry members that Eel Ground was following a sustainable forest management plan. "(Buyers) wanted to see that our products were coming from a forest operation that's replacing more or less what it takes," says Steve, who also co-managed Eel Ground's Straight Arrow Specialized Lumber Products.

Although many organizations offered certification, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) was chosen because it was viewed by the community as the most appropriate one to address Aboriginal rights. "FSC provided the means for First Nations to effectively participate in the industry, but at the same time effectively manage their own land," says Steve.

With funding from the FNFP, Steve began the long process of obtaining certification. In 2005, the forest management plan was finalized and approved by FSC.

Steve says that certification has earned Straight Arrow Specialized Lumber Products recognition and respect as a First Nations business. "We're starting to make a footprint in forestry."

Today, the goal is to maintain the company's certification. With continued support from the FNFP, Eel Ground is carrying out forest management activities as prescribed in their forest management plan. In 2007 and early 2008, FNFP funding was used to complete 40 hectares of pre-commercial thinning as recommended in the plan.

In addition to expanding into the forest industry, the Eel Ground Forestry Program has increased employment within the community. In 2007 alone, seven new positions were filled by Eel Ground members.

Gail Sark, Eel Ground's Geographic Information System Technician, has welcomed the opportunity to be involved in her community's forestry initiative. As part of the Eel Ground Forestry Program, she completed a five-week Professional Forest Worker course at the New Brunswick Community College. Her training enabled her to conduct most of the mapping and data collection that helped secure Eel Ground's FSC certification.

For Gail, a former receptionist, working outdoors and getting to know the landscape have been very rewarding. "You see so many different things," says Gail. "The trees, the wildlife."

Steve, who continues to volunteer his time as an advisor for the Eel Ground Forestry Program, is pleased with the progress the community has made. As Eel Ground continues to cultivate its resources according to the forest management plan, Steve hopes to see the First Nation build an even stronger, more self-sufficient economy.

School to Work program provides valuable learning experience

Saskatchewan's Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC) is committed to ensuring the well-being of the nine First Nations it represents. MLTC offers its members programs and services in the areas of economic development, health and social development, and education.

One of the Council's initiatives is the MLTC School to Work program. Run through the Council's Economic Development Office, School to Work is designed to engage and employ youth in the forestry sector. The initiative offers First Nations high school students the opportunity to pursue studies in the forestry sector and provides work-related experiences throughout the summer.

"Our goal is to expose the students to non-traditional disciplines, get them to look at different career options," says Gordon Iron, Director of Economic Development for MLTC.

"We hope that we'll be able to encourage some of these students to go into forestry fields."

The program runs for approximately six weeks during the summer months when the students are on break. They are mentored by Elders who introduce them to holistic approaches to traditional forestry activities. Participants are also offered field demonstrations and placements, and an overview of various programs and departments at schools such as the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science and Technology.

MLTC School to Work has been in operation for nearly 10 years. Each year, the goal has been to enrol one high school student from each of the nine First Nations in Meadow Lake. In 2007, MLTC benefited from additional funding from the FNFP. The additional training support meant that they were able to increase the number of School to Work participants from 9 to 16.

Engaging youth is important to the School to Work program's continued success. As Gordon Iron explains it, MLTC developed the template for the program, but the students are encouraged to take ownership of the initiative. "We recruit post-secondary students to come into the program as coordinators," he explains.

Brian Morin, Forest Protection Officer for the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment in Buffalo Narrows, has hosted School to Work program students for the past few summers. He says that the initiative is a positive step in recruiting First Nations youth to work in the forestry sector.

"The majority of the students that came down were very interested," says Brian. "Last year, there was a student that went into a forestry program after completing the summer program here."

For his part, Gordon is confident that the program is having a positive impact on the First Nations students. He hopes that additional funding in future years will allow them to attract more youth to the forest sector. "We want to continue to expand the program," says Gordon.

First Nations Forestry Program publications, 2007–2008

General documents

Federal Mountain Pine Beetle Program, First Nations Element. *Controlling the Spread and Post-Beetle Management*, Guidelines and Funding Application Form April 2007. 2007. Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Pacific Forestry Centre, Victoria, British Columbia. 41 p.

Reports

First Nations Forestry Program. *First Nations Forestry Program Annual Report, 2005–2006*. 2008. Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Headquarters, Science and Programs Branch, Ottawa. 44 p.

First Nations Forestry Program. *Report to the National Council 2006–2007*. 2008. Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Headquarters, Science and Programs Branch, Ottawa. 26 p.

External reports funded by the FNFP

Aboriginal Strategy Group. *A Quantitative Assessment of Aboriginal Involvement in the Canadian Forest Industry*. Ottawa: 2007. 40 p.

National Aboriginal Forestry Association. *Aboriginal Expectations and Perceptions of Sustainable Forest Management in Ontario and Perceived Effectiveness of Ontario Forest Practices and Forest Certification*. Ottawa: 2007.

FNFP participation at conferences, workshops and events

CANDO's 14th Annual National Conference and AGM. Council for Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO), Kamloops, British Columbia, October 22–25, 2007

Carrefour de la recherche forestière. First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Sustainable Development Institute, Québec, Quebec, September 19–20, 2007

Colloque sur les metiers en environnement. First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Sustainable Development Institute, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, April 3–4, 2007

"Public Sector Support for Aboriginal Community Involvement in the Forest Sector." FNFP and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, October 2007

"Strengthening Aboriginal Capacity in the Forest Sector." National Aboriginal Forestry Association, Vancouver, British Columbia, February 28–29, 2008

Newsletters

FNFP e-news (formerly FNFP e-Bulletin).

> Note: You may subscribe to e-news by sending an e-mail to FNFP.Newsletter@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca. Indicate "subscribe" in the subject field.

External publications

A "Forestry Toolbox" for Quebec First Nations Communities. *The Forestry Chronicle*. Volume 83, No. 3 (May/June 2007) p. 306

One-of-a-kind in Western Canada. *The Forestry Chronicle*. Vol. 83, No. 3 (May/June 2007) pp. 307–308

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Appendix

Annex 1

First Nations Forestry Program data, 2007–2008

Number and value of projects

In 2007–2008, 208 eligible submissions were received by the First Nations Forestry Program (FNFP), of which 147 were approved for funding resulting in an approval rate of 71 percent. The total value of the projects was over $10 million.

Table A-1. Expenditures by partners, by province and territory, 2007–2008

Province/ territory	FNFP ($)	First Nations ($)			Partners ($)			Total ($)
	Cash	Cash	In-kind	Total	Cash	In-kind	Total	
BC	684,102	101,582	95,191	196,773	19,500	39,453	58,953	939,828
AB	330,781	116,657	132,433	249,090	125,369	16,276	141,645	721,516
SK	435,500	190,567	142,557	333,124	59,309	310,269	369,578	1,138,202
MB	288,958	806,249	766,723	1,572,971	74,891	89,950	164,841	2,026,770
ON	604,880	252,471	254,719	507,191	983,264	248,407	1,231,671	2,343,742
QC	475,238	735,138	103,621	838,759	535,061	0	535,061	1,849,058
NB	181,250	160,255	83,585	243,840	215,000	3,000	218,000	643,090
NL	78,094	87,574	16,834	104,408	0	1,750	1,750	184,252
NS	217,700	0	52,325	52,325	0	0	0	270,025
PE	3,000	0	3,600	3,600	0	1,000	1,000	7,600
NT	82,881	49,209	14,500	63,709	0	0	0	146,590
YT	170,535	0	53,100	53,100	0	0	0	223,635
National	56,300	9,040	19,600	28,640	255,000	0	255,000	339,940
Total	**3,609,220**	**2,508,741**	**1,738,789**	**4,247,530**	**2,267,394**	**710,105**	**2,977,498**	**10,834,248**
Percentage	**33%**	**23%**	**16%**	**39%**	**21%**	**7%**	**27%**	**100%**

[1]Subject to audit.

Annex 2

First Nations Forestry Program projects by province and territory, 2007–2008

Table A-2. FNFP project listing and funding by province and territory, 2007–2008

Proponent	Title	FNFP ($)	First Nations ($)	Partner ($)	Total Project Value (cash and in-kind)
Alberta					
Alexander Forest Services	Wildland Type 1 Firefighter Training and Capacity Building	25,600	23,628	0	49,228
Alexander Forest Services	Fuel Management and Forest Restoration Crew	15,500	11,770	0	27,270
Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation	Building First Nations Capacity in Forestry Services Video Production	25,000	18,720	3,000	46,720
Beaver First Nation	Beaver First Nation Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Study	25,000	24,000	14,529	63,529
Bigstone Cree Nation	Jean Baptiste Gambler Reserve FireSmart	25,000	15,000	0	40,000
Blood Tribe	Implementation of Kanai Forest Management Strategy for the Blood Tribe Timber Limit	28,080	11,724	0	39,804
Heart Lake First Nation	HLFN Comprehensive Traditional Land Use Study	9,900	14,000	0	23,900
Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council	Ecological Stewardship within our Forests: Caring for the Land for the Future	25,000	10,500	16,275	51,775
Piikani Nation	Piikani Value Identification and Planting Surveys	20,000	9,820	0	29,820
Red Crow Community College	BEAHR/ Water Quality Monitoring Certificate Program	30,000	50,000	107,840	187,840
Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation	Mountain Pine Beetle Survey and Burning	30,000	8,136	0	38,136
Sucker Creek First Nation	FireSmart Plan Implementation	30,000	12,839	0	42,839
Treaty 8 First Nations of Alberta	Conference and Meeting Attendance and Administration	11,700	3,750	0	15,450
Whitefish Lake Band Administration #128	Goodfish Lake Reforestation Program	30,000	35,202	0	65,202

Proponent	Title	FNFP ($)	First Nations ($)	Partner ($)	Total Project Value (cash and in-kind)
British Columbia					
Aboriginal Forest Industries Council	Successful Aboriginal Forestry Enterprise Roadmap	75,000	5,000	14,050	94,050
Adams Lake Indian Band	Mountain Pine Beetle Licence Development	25,000	7,000	0	32,000
An Dsap Wilp Society	Operational Planning Activities for Logging Beetle-killed Pine and Business Plan Development for XFP Operations	25,000	10,000	0	35,000
Beecher Bay First Nation	Beecher Bay Silviculture Project	21,400	4,150	1,200	26,750
Cayoose Creek Indian Band	Forest Licence A 81043 Planning and Development	25,000	7,032	0	32,032
Chawathil	Chawathil Sawmill Analysis, Design and Business Plan	13,793	3,448	0	17,242
Cheam Indian Band	Forest Management Plan Implementation	24,200	3,252	3,050	30,502
Coast Forest Management Ltd.	Alternative Energy Solutions	24,900	5,821	8,470	39,191
Community Futures Development Corporation of Central Interior First Nations	Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) Resource Forums	18,600	6,681	0	25,281
Haida Tribal Society	Forestry Monitoring Program	25,000	15,001	0	40,001
Katzie	Katzie Community Forest Acquisition	19,327	8,365	0	27,692
K'omoks First Nation Forestry Corporation	FNFP Forestry Project	25,000	11,123	0	36,123
Ktunaxa Kinbasket Development Corporation	Problem Forest Type NRFL Application	20,869	3,290	1,983	26,142
Kwadacha	Raft-Based Ecological Forestry Sampling	24,714	7,011	7,000	38,725
Lower Nicola	Natural Disturbance Types Project	25,000	12,332	5,000	42,332
Lyackson First Nation	Woodlot 2043: Development of a Management Plan	24,850	7,259	0	32,109
Neskonlith Band	Automated Referral Tracking System Testing and Implementation	20,000	5,160	5,000	30,160
Quatsino	Quatsino Forest Management Planning Project	7,000	8,708	0	15,708
Samahquam Indian Band	Development of In-SHUCK-ch Forest Management Regimes	21,320	5,776	0	27,096
Saulteau First Nations	Woodlot 231 Sustainable Management Plan	24,717	7,185	0	31,902
Shackan Indian Band	Coyote Timber Products Mill Start-Up	25,000	7,500	0	32,500
Skeetchestn Indian Band	Skeetchestn Indian Band Roundhouse Building Concept Production Facility Planning and Needs Assessment	20,000	2,500	2,500	25,000
Skway First Nation	Forestry Projects Process Development	15,000	3,150	800	18,950
Sliammon	Management Plan and Operational Plan for a Probationary Community Forest Agreement	23,000	10,051	0	33,051
Snaw-Naw-AS First Nation	Review and Analysis of Candidate Lands for Woodlot Licence	23,935	6,300	1,200	31,435
Spallumcheen Band	Management and Governance Structure for Splatsin First Nation Forestry Ventures	25,000	10,000	0	35,000

Proponent	Title	FNFP ($)	First Nations ($)	Partner ($)	Total Project Value (cash and in-kind)
British Columbia (Cont.)					
Stswecem'c Xgat'tem Development Corporation	Canoe Creek Band Reserve Lands Timber Inventory and Pest Incidence Survey and Strategy Project	15,022	3,757	0	18,779
Tsleil-Waututh First Nation	Background Work for Community Forest Tenure Application for the Indian River Watershed	25,000	5,000	7,500	37,500
T'Sou-ke First Nation	Wind Damage Assessment of IR #2 and Planning and Development of Woodlot 1526	21,454	4,920	1,200	27,574
Manitoba					
Berens River First Nation	Square Timber House Project	25,000	50,373	0	75,373
Black River First Nation	Black River First Nation Log Cabin Building Training Program	15,000	3,816	8,240	27,056
Brokenhead Ojibway Nation	Brokenhead Ojibway Nation Skills Development	35,750	54,223	23,500	113,473
Cross Lake Band of Indians	Log Building Training Program	30,000	8,794	0	38,794
First Nation Forestry Limited Partnership	First Nation Forestry Limited Partnership in Bison Engineered Wood Products Facility and Joint Forestry Stewardship Company	25,000	59,300	39,600	123,900
Hollow Water First Nation	Community Joint Planning and Community Awareness through a Traditional Area Advisory Committee	15,000	13,478	35,250	63,728
Island Lake Tribal Council	A Natural Partnership – An Information and Training Institute	10,000	69,300	44,150	123,450
Opaskwayak Cree Nation	Forest Management for Opaskwayak Cree Nation	14,907	2,980	0	17,887
O-Pipon-Na-Piwin Cree Nation	Human Skills turns Trees to Houses	23,000	111,262	0	134,262
Rolling River First Nation	Feasibility Study Work Plan	10,000	10,608	0	20,608
Swampy Cree Tribal Council	Regional Forestry Program	35,000	46,180	12,500	93,680
Swampy Cree Tribal Council	Conference and Meeting Attendance	15,300	6,397	1,600	23,297
Swan Lake	Woodlot Management Training	15,000	8,457	0	23,457
Wabanong Nakaygum Okimawin	Towards a Sustainable Future	20,000	1,127,800	0	1,147,800
New Brunswick					
ASEP NB Inc.	ASEP NB Inc.	97,275	100,000	190,000	387,275
Eel Ground (Natuaqanek) First Nation	Eel Ground (Natuaqanek) Forestry Program 2007/2008	40,528	90,565	0	131,093
Fort Folly First Nation	Fort Folly Medicine Trail Development Project	7,650	3,920	27,000	38,570
Madawaska Maliseet First Nation	Madawaska Maliseet First Nation NTFP	10,885	26,000	1,000	37,885
St. Mary's First Nation	St. Mary's First Nation Stand Improvement	11,500	12,800	0	24,300
Woodstock First Nation	Maliseet Historical Portage	13,412	10,555	0	23,967

Proponent	Title	FNFP ($)	First Nations ($)	Partner ($)	Total Project Value (cash and in-kind)
Newfoundland and Labrador					
Miawpukek First Nation	Kisi-maliamsultek	15,800	4,050	1,750	21,600
Miawpukek First Nation	Miawpukek First Nation Forestry	40,194	96,358	0	136,552
Miawpukek First Nation	Miawpukek First Nation Management Plan	22,100	4,000	0	26,100
Nova Scotia					
Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	First Nations Forestry, Nova Scotia, Union of Nova Scotia Indians (UNSI) Communities	92,772	20,693	0	113,465
Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	Atlantic FNFP Conference Phase 1	11,100	3,000	0	14,100
Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	First Nations Forestry, Nova Scotia, Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq (CMM) Communities.	94,528	23,632	0	118,160
Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	First Nations Youth Forestry Camp – Curriculum Development	19,300	5,000	0	24,300
Northwest Territories					
Akaitcho Territory Government	Conference and Meeting Support	16,881	3,526	0	20,408
Nogha Enterprises Ltd.	Harvesting Capacity Development	20,500	40,265	0	60,765
Sahtu Secretariat incorporated	Introduction to Land and Resources Management	19,185	12,046	0	31,231
Tetlit Gwich'in Council	Forest Management Basics and Sawmilling Training Workshop	26,315	7,870	0	34,185
Ontario					
Aatawehike Fire Services Limited Partnership	Fire-fighting Capacity Building	25,000	41,320	0	66,320
Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	Implementation Planning for the First Nation's Forestry Department	23,600	34,247	4,950	62,797
Aroland First Nation	Aroland Forest Operations and Forest Business Administration Training Project	14,080	15,000	5,000	34,080
Beausoleil First Nation	Beausoleil First Nation Resource Development Plan	24,907	11,300	0	36,207
Big Grassy First Nation	Big Grassy First Nation Land Use Plan – Phase II	21,137	6,250	5,500	32,887
Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek	Larch Resource Feasibility	14,875	2,650	6,100	23,625
Constance Lake First Nation	Phase 2 of Constance Lake First Nation Northern Boreal Initiative	23,800	7,000	43,496	74,296
Dokis First Nation	Development of Economic Opportunities for the Utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products.	25,000	15,000	30,000	70,000

Proponent	Title	FNFP ($)	First Nations ($)	Partner ($)	Total Project Value (cash and in-kind)
Ontario (Cont.)					
Fort William First Nation	First Nations Natural Resources Youth Employment Program	51,000	5,000	391,597	447,597
Manitoulin Cedar Leaf Oil	Manitoulin Cedar Leaf Oil- Building/ Product diversification	3,280	14,260	4,250	21,790
Matachewan First Nation	Matachewan First Nation Partners in Forestry Project	17,170	81,270	21,500	119,940
Matawa First Nation Management Inc.	Sustainable Forest Licence Planner	25,000	30,400	21,500	76,900
Mohawks of Akwesasne	Forest Management Plan for Akwesasne	25,000	26,806	34,824	86,630
M'TIWA KI Services	Tree Plant Operations Enhancement & Expansion	14,096	8,303	0	22,399
Mushkegowuk Environmental Research Centre	Mushkegowuk Territory First Nation Climate Change Strategy	23,800	2,032	5,240	31,072
Nishnawbe Aski Nation	Lands & Resources Secretariat -Capacity Maintenance	25,000	11,500	79,000	115,500
North Shore Tribal Council	Non-Timber Forest Resources Inventory, Mapping and Economic Development Opportunities 1. Upgrade current GIS equipment to industry standard which is a product of ESRI, Supporting First Nation participation at the CAN-USA First Nation Partnership Pavilion Forest and Industry Expo 2008.	33,211	8,785	8,200	50,196
Pic Mobert	Access to Forest Operations Strategy	21,250	74,905	136,840	232,995
Red Rock First Nation	Lake Nipigon Cooperative Sustainable Forestry Licence Analysis and Recommendations	24,999	3,250	36,750	64,999
Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation	Sagamok Anishnawbek Forest Resource Inventory and Values Collection for Forest Management Planning	17,951	4,275	900	23,126
Seventh Generation Resource Management Inc.	Apple Orchard Management	24,620	12,595	8,400	45,615
Shawanaga First Nation	Shawanaga Forest Management	23,375	6,236	57,926	87,537
Thessalon First Nation Development Corporation	Product Diversification & Pharmaceutical Plantation Project	23,375	35,625	42,500	101,500
Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Two Feathers Regional Coordination	10,000	7,000	0	17,000
Whitefish Lake	Forest Management Plan Implementation	6,000	4,729	0	10,729
Whitesand	Whitesand First Nation PHASE 1: Visioning and Land Use Scoping	23,600	9,250	8,506	41,356
Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve	Species at Risk, Wildlife & Forest Harvesting Data Update	25,000	14,200	138,692	177,892
Windigo First Nations Council	Northern Boreal Initiative – Land Use Planning	14,753	14,000	140,000	168,753

Proponent	Title	FNFP ($)	First Nation ($)	Partners ($)	Total Project Value (cash and in-kind)
Prince Edward Island					
Mi'kmaq Confederacy of Prince Edward Island	Black Ash Seed Production Area Project	3,000	3,600	1,000	7,600
Quebec					
Conseil de la Nation Atikamekw	Feasibility Study for the Development of a Decision Support Tool and Participation in Two Provincial Conferences	4,843	4,842	0	9,685
Conseil de la Nation Huronne-wendat	Study on the Traditional Use of the Territory (Phase 2). Training on Harmonization Measures. Participation in Two Provincial Conferences.	17,442	18,067	0	35,509
Conseil de la Nation Micmac de Gespeg	Development of Local Partnership Initiatives. Development of a Business Plan for the Black Ash. Participation in Two Provincial Conferences.	21,459	8,611	0	30,070
Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni	Development of a Tool for the Protection and Valuation of the Territory. Participation in Two Provincial Conferences.	700	231	0	931
Conseil de la Première Nation des Innus Essipit	Five-year Forest Management Plan for the Innu Assi d'Essipit Territory. Participation in Two Provincial Conferences.	19,545	7,120	0	26,665
Conseil des Abénakis d'Odanak	Forest Management Activities On-reserve, Forestry Technical Services and Participation in Two Provincial Conferences	10,059	2,515	0	12,574
Conseil des Anicinapek de Kitcisakik	Training of Forestry Workers and Team Leaders. Forest and Wildlife Inventories. Participation in Two Provincial Conferences.	33,035	50,007	105,745	188,787
Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci	Undertaking Silvicultural Activities on the Wemotaci Reserve. Trial of a Land Management Model. Participation in Two Provincial Conferences.	39,407	12,677	30,190	82,274
Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan	Support to Territorial Resources for Obtaining Contracts and to Study Traditional Uses of the Territory. Participation in Two Conferences.	23,165	23,874	0	47,039
Conseil des Montagnais du Lac St-Jean	Characterization of the Potential for Blueberry Harvesting	21,122	6,509	0	27,631
Eagle Village First Nation - Kipawa	Forest Activities Harmonization Process and FSC Certification Process. Participation at Two Provincial Conferences.	33,269	147,352	100,000	280,621
First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Economic Development Commission	Support to the Provincial First Committee on First Nations Forestry. Participation in a Forestry Workshop. Participation in Two Provincial FNFP Workshops.	41,049	20,713	60,415	122,177
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	Training and Forest Management Activities On-reserve and Off-reserve and Consultation Activity on Natural Resources.	24,500	126,800	112,230	263,530
Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government	On-reserve Forestry Inventory and Planification, Off-reserve Development And Negotiations, Participation at Two Provincial Conferences	25,242	25,637	0	50,879

Title	Proponent	FNFP ($)	First Nation ($)	Partners ($)	Total Project Value (cash and in-kind)
Quebec (Cont.)					
Long Point First Nation	Establishment of a Harmonization Committee and Participation at Two Provincial Conferences	15,021	19,783	0	34,804
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag	Training Forest Workers and a Technical Assistant. On-reserve Forest Management. Participation at Two Provincial Conferences.	37,036	32,306	96,481	165,823
Première nation des Abénakis de Wôlinak	Plant Inventory on the Waban-Aki Outfitting Operation. Participation in Two Provincial Conferences.	10,350	2,588	0	12,938
Services forestiers et territoriaux de Manawan	Analyze the Availability of Adequate Wildlife Habitats and Participation in Two Provincial Conferences	24,774	23,295	0	48,069
Timiskaming First Nation	Wildlife and Forestry Inventory and Information Session on New MNR Regulation. Participation at Two Provincial Conferences.	20,220	33,159	0	53,379
Waswanipi Mishtuk Corporation	On-reserve Forest Management	53,000	272,673	30,000	355,673
Saskatchewan					
Ahtahkakoop Cree Nation	First Nations Fire Suppression Crew	18,000	13,247	25,000	56,247
Amisk-Atik Forest Management Inc.	Amisk-Atik Forestry Field Services Program 2007	22,000	11,187	3,000	36,187
Beardy's and Okemasis First Nation	Forest Inventory Management Plan	15,000	15,200	0	30,200
Black Lake	Values Protection Perimeter	20,000	19,131	8,476	47,607
Canoe Lake Cree First Nation	Moving Bull Edger to New Mill Site	24,000	19,352	0	43,352
Clearwater River Dene Nation	Project Timber Training	13,000	11,388	0	24,388
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations	First Nation Guide to Forestry Consultation with Government and Industry	10,000	13,425	0	23,425
First Nation Island Forest Management Inc.	Junior Forest Rangers Program	55,000	24,604	0	79,604
First Nation Island Forest Management Inc.	Herbicide Vegetation Management	15,000	6,380	0	21,380
Flying Dust First Nation	Forest Management/Land Use Study	18,000	15,007	0	33,007
Kimosom Pwatinahk Forest Resources	KPFR Silvicultural/Reforestation Practices Youth 2007	18,000	73,105	0	25,310
Meadow Lake Tribal Council	MLTC School to Work	17,000	39,447	0	56,447
Meadow Lake Tribal Council	Land and Resources Support	20,000	5,996	0	25,996

Proponent	Title	FNFP ($)	First Nation ($)	Partners ($)	Total Project Value (cash and in-kind)
Saskatchewan (Cont.)					
Mistawasis First Nation	2007 Forest Inventory	15,000	6,425	0	21,425
Prince Albert Grand Council	PAGC Forest Inventory Services Project	55,000	57,422	54,405	166,827
Prince Albert Grand Council	Forestry Program Manager	59,000	35,727	269,686	364,413
Prince Albert Grand Council	First Nation Forestry Program Conference Support	10,500	2,733	0	13,233
Shoal Lake Cree Nation	Shoal Lake Reforestation Project	19,000	17,146	1,510	37,657
Stanley Mission Indian Reserve	Stanley Mission Junior Forest Ranger Project	12,000	11,987	7,500	31,487
Yukon					
Champagne and Aishihik First Nation	South west (SW) Yukon Bark Beetle Management Pilot Project: A Case Study to Test the National Forest Pest Strategy Risk Assessment Framework	72,335	18,900	0	91,235
Council of Yukon First Nations	Council of Yukon First Nations 2007/08	98,200	34,200	0	132,400
National initiatives					
Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers	CANDO 14th National Conference	10,000	0	230,000	240,000
Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc.	A Vision of First Nations Forestry in Ten Years	21,300	3,195	0	24,495
National Aboriginal Forestry Association	Strengthening Aboriginal Capacity in the Forest Sector	25,000	25,445	25,000	75,445
Total		**$3,609,220**	**$4,247,530**	**$2,977,498**	**$10,834,248**

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